

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6536.—VOL. XL.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1859.

[PRICE FOURPENCE.]

BIRTHS.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, 411, Brickfield-hill, Mrs. WALTER LONG, of a son.
On the 15th instant, at Tunstall, the wife of Rev. Samuel Fox, of a daughter.
At her residence, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. J. H. Barker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. T. C. Thompson, Minister of the Wesleyan Church, Mr. T. W. Draper, to Frances Reeves, third daughter of James Webb, Esq., Brighton Park, Brighton.

On the 11th instant, at the residence of the Wesleyan Church, Chipping Norton, by the Rev. J. Green, Thomas, third son of Mr. John Green, of Redruth, to Emma Moore, eldest daughter of Mr. William Moore, of Bathurst.

DEATHS.

On Sunday morning, the 19th instant, at his residence, Tunstall, of disease of the late Charles Harford, Esq., surgeon, aged 48 years, son of the late Charles Harford, Esq., of the city of Bristol, England, deeply lamented by his surviving widow and friends.

On the 19th instant, at his residence, 10, Grosvenor-street, Mayfair, Miller's Point, Elizabeth Turnbull, aged 27 years. The funeral will be performed on Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

On the 19th instant, 12, Euston-street, Sydney, John Toye Wellington, aged 27 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—At Graves Wharf.—The clipper brigantine EMILY ALLISON, Captain WELLS, is now loading with dispatch, and will probably sail on TUESDAY, the 24th instant.

At her residence, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. J. H. Barker, and CO., 19, Jamison-street.

TWO INVALIDS, and others, wishing to visit the SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—The brig GRATIA, under the command of Captain ROGERS, will sail for the different ports in the South Sea Islands, on or about the 30th MAY. This vessel is well fitted for trading purposes at about ten ports, but will only be able to call at one day port, cabin accommodation is much superior to that of any other trader out of this port, and one of the owners goes in the ship as supercargo, thereby ensuring good treatment and supplies.

Arrive at Graves Wharf, 10, Grosvenor-street, Mayfair, Chipping Norton, by the Rev. J. Green, Thomas, third son of Mr. John Green, of Redruth, to Emma Moore, eldest daughter of Mr. William Moore, of Bathurst.

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SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

CURTAIN COMMUNICATION WHARF, ENGLAND via MAURITIUS AND OVERLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP RENAIRES, 1900 tons gross, 40 horse-power, N. T. SKOTOWE, Esq., commander, who leave the port of MAURITIUS, on SATURDAY, the 14th JUNE, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Arrangements have been made for affording all the usual facilities for passage, with every addition of freight, and thereby insures the name of its destination, local rates of insurance being added to the ordinary freight.

Fees of bills of lading, with or without insurance, from the agent.

For particulars respecting freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, agent, Graves Wharf, London.

Passage-money and freight to be paid and specie delivered for shipment before noon of 13th June, 1859.

RROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—The Royal Mail Steamship ONEIDA, E. M. SMITH, Esq., commander, will be despatched from SYDNEY on the 1st June, and from MELBOURNE on the 20th, to SOUTHAMPTON direct, calling at RIO, and at ST. VINCENT, Cape de Verds, to load, if necessary.

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1859.

L A W.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.
Sittings for the Trial of Causes.
Jury Court.

Before Mr. Justice Dickinson and a special jury of twelve.

NOWLAND V. CLIFT.
The trial of this case was continued all day, without being concluded.

BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY.

JURY COURT.—Special Juries of twelve.—Nowland v. Clift (part heard), Berry v. Garrett, Berry v. Barr.

BANNO COURT.—McGillivray v. Gillard (as barrister), McLean v. McLean, Octavia v. Simmers, Rochester v. D'Arcy, Doffell v. Ward, Bland v. Nott.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, After Insolvency.—Hartbottle v. Smith, for judgment, Motions and Petitions.—Campbell v. Josephson (part heard).

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Re Sergeant's costs, peremptory warrant, to the C. of Bowes, of Luckey, charge of Dawsen; to the C. of Bowes, and adjourned, charge of Luckey; Brown v. Hall, to settle minutes, same v. same, ditto; re Mackenzie Bowman, a journeyman receiver's account; Amess v. Fenwick, to settle minutes.

NOTICE TO JURORS.—The jurors summoned to attend in the Jury Court for Thursday, the 19th of May, and those summoned in the same Court for Monday, the 2nd of May, will be required to remain until Thursday, the 26th instant. On that day they are to meet together with the gentlemen summoned in that Court for the same day, be required to attend for the trial of such causes as may be then ready to be dealt with by a special jury of twelve.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.
Before A. Cheeke, Esq., District Judge.GOULTON V. MURRAY.
This was an action to recover damages for a slander against plaintiff, uttered by defendant.

Mr. Brennan appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Forster for the defendant.

From the evidence adduced by plaintiff, the following facts appeared. On the morning the words complained of were uttered, a seaman went into the Liverpool Arms and offered a pair of boots for sale to several persons standing round the counter. Plaintiff, who is a boot and shoe maker, coming in, was asked what the boots were worth, and he answered ten shillings. On this he, by way of retort, said, "With you give ten shillings for them, and he will give a half-penny." The boots were then proffered to him, and he gave 10s. for them. He took them home, and shortly afterwards defendant came to his house, and asked if he bought a pair of boots. He said he had done so; when defendant got into a passion, said that plaintiff was a buyer of stolen goods, that the boots had been got from his, defendant, under false pretences, and that he was glad he had not got a half-penny at plaintiff, as he was a notorious a bairn of stolen goods, and that this time he would get six months as he deserved. Plaintiff ordered defendant out of his shop, and threatened to send for a constable to eject him if he did not go. Defendant, therefore, went from there to the Liverpool Arms, and remained there of plaintiff repeating the same charges that he had done against the plaintiff.

Defendant deposed that he had never used the language imputed to him, but had simply remonstrated with plaintiff for purchasing goods in the way he had done.

Verdict for the plaintiff; damages, £5.

MACHON V. MATT.

An action to recover damages for a malicious prosecution of plaintiff by defendant, without reasonable and probable cause.

Mr. Brennan appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Brown for the defendant.

Plaintiff is a sawyer, resident at Lane Cove, and defendant is a constable in charge of that portion of the Sydney district. Last February, there was a kettling match, which was held at the public-house, at Lane Cove, in consequence of the marriage of Johnston's daughter with Dick Green. In the course of this disturbance ensued, and Green knocked down a young man, named M'Mahon, a brother of plaintiff's. Defendant, who had been in and out during the evening, came up during the disturbance, and seeing some clubs struck, ran up and took M'Mahon into custody. As he was taking him away, the lights were blown out, and at that moment defendant received a blow with a stick that knocked him down. When he received the blow, defendant called out "Very Johnny M'Mahon, I know you." The next morning he went to the Water Police Office, and deposing that he believed that defendant had struck him, obtained a warrant for his apprehension. Plaintiff was consequently taken into custody, and after examination was committed for trial. The Queen's Bench held his trial and acquitted; and he was discharged for all damages. It was proved in evidence that plaintiff had not been at the kettling match at all, and that a person named George Macintosh was the man who had struck defendant. The witnesses all admitted having heard defendant call out "Johnny M'Mahon, I know you;" but none of them had told him that he was deceived.

Mr. Brown, for the defendant, pointed out that there was no proof of absolute malice, nor was there such an absence of reasonable cause as that malice could be inferred; in fact, as far as the time of swearing the information, as might be inferred from his examination when struck, defendant had every reason to believe that plaintiff was the offender.

The Judge: On the authority of the case quoted in Rescoe, I feel bound to find a verdict for the defendant. It is there decided, "a reasonable cause of suspicion must be existing at the time of prosecution, and not arising since," and in that case that no action would lie. I have referred to the case itself, and I find this principle fully borne out in it. It is evident that defendant believed at the time that plaintiff struck the blow, and he is therefore entitled to a verdict.

WILCOK V. GRICE.

An action to recover £1 17s. 6d., amount of wages due to plaintiff, by a contractor for a house at Randwick, payment of which had been guaranteed by defendant.

Mr. Michael appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff and two others, employed trimming stone for the house, in consequence of not receiving their wages, when defendant sent word he would not pay, and he had possession of the contractor in his hands, and would pay them; they continued work, and defendant paid £1 6d. odd to one man, but failed to pay plaintiff.

Verdict for plaintiff for the full amount.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR THIS DAY (FRIDAY).

201. Welch v. Denny; 302. Barlow v. King; 306. Crane v. Leech; 307. Crane v. Crane; 308. Essex v. Moore; 309. East v. Allen; 310. Horne v. Beattie; 318. Hart v. Prole; 324. M'Mahon v. Beattie; 332. Bird v. Owen; 341. Woodcock v. Bohrman; 343. Hogg v. Nixon; 344. Burns v. Emanuel; 362. Lipman v. Bowden; 383. Foster v. Dyer; 384. Foster v. Clarke; 391. Mordvov v. Malcolm; 404. Doolan v. Grogan; 405. Dugion v. Lynch; 413. Wedderburn v. Devlin; 418. Tierney v. Cohen; 418. Thomas v. Pennington; 420. Raus v. Moore; 421. Baddeley v. Morris; 431. M'Mahon v. Stewart; 433. Jonson v. Warren; 449. Curtis v. Simmonds; 452. Perdu v. M'Beath; 457. Aaron v. Benson; 462. Kingston v. Morrison; 464. Kingston v. O'Brien; 465. Kingston v. Britton; 468. Green v. Rogers; 479. Armstrong v. Batty.

NOTICE TO SUITORS.—To-day (Friday), is the last day of the sittings of the Court for this month. Independently of the cases on the above list, there are forty-three cases beyond it that remain for adjudication.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

Barrow the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Edward Bathurst, an examination meeting. Captain Clinch, of the Tasmania, steamer, was examined in reference to insolvent having in April last tendered to him a cheque in payment for the passage of himself and family from Hobart Town to Sydney.

In the estate of Harold S. Smith, a special meeting, Seven debts, amounting to £422 19s. 5d., were proved.

In the estate of Charles Nash, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Charles King, a single meeting. Neither insolvent nor creditor being present, nothing was done.

In the estate of George Morphett, an adjourned single meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Richard Jackson, a single meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of Matthew Leonard, a single meeting. No creditor was present. His Honor allowed insolvent to retain for his own use, his household furniture and wearing apparel, and, until further directions, to

have the use of a dray by which he supports his family.

In the estate of John Davis, a first meeting. Five debts were proved.

In the estate of Frederic King, a special meeting. Two debts were proved.

SURRENDERED:
James Richard Fryer, of George-street, Sydney, stationer and printer, his petition and affidavit, Estimated assets, £3000; liabilities 26000. Mr. MacKenzie Smith, of Five Dock, Parramatta Road, farmer. Liabilities, £1019 18s. 10d. Assets—value of real property (under mortgage) for £300, and a portion liable to a ground rent of £1 18s. 6d. per week £1150; of personal property £30; outstanding debts, £29; in hand, £1500. Surplus £479 9s. 2d. Mr. Wilson, official assignee.THE FINE PRINTS OF CREDITORS.
Before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. H. C. Russell.

Mr. Kernal was charged with having used threatening language towards Catherine Thompson, a constable in the execution of her duty. Complainant deposed that on Tuesday night he was taking a female prisoner to the watchhouse in Cumberland-street, when the prisoner came behind him and struck him a blow with his fist on the back of the head; in consequence of this assault the woman who had been apprehended for drunkenness and use of obscene language, was sent to the watchhouse drunk, but did not appear to be in company with the woman. It was ordered that defendant be sent to the military authorities, with a copy of the depositions.

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Edward Jeppal, a boy, about twelve years of age, was brought before the Court charged with having stolen the property of J. F. Thompson, a general dealer. It appeared that on the day on which the watches were lost, the prosecutor had a visit at his house. The watches were placed in the kitchen some nine or ten yards from the sale room. Thompson had shown the watches to the prisoner during the morning, and about a quarter of an hour afterwards the prisoner was seen coming from the kitchen, and the watches were missed immediately. No guilty plea was entered.

William Moss, of Five Dock, Parramatta Road, farmer. Liabilities, £1019 18s. 10d. Assets—value of real property (under mortgage) for £300, and a portion liable to a ground rent of £1 18s. 6d. per week £1150; of personal property £30; outstanding debts, £29; in hand, £1500. Surplus £479 9s. 2d. Mr. Wilson, official assignee.

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William Moss, of Five Dock, Parramatta Road, farmer. Liabilities, £1019 18s. 10d. Assets—value of real property (under mortgage) for £300, and a portion liable to a ground rent of £1 18s. 6d. per week £1150; of personal property £30; outstanding debts, £29; in hand, £1500. Surplus £479 9s. 2d. Mr. Wilson, official assignee.

THE FINE PRINTS OF CREDITORS.

Before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. H. C. Russell.

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While they had the land which the plough had never touched, and could not touch with any profit to the country, it was the idlest of all the world to talk about unlocking the lands in the interior. (Loud cheers, and cries of "Oh, oh"). It was nothing but the vilest claptrap, put forth for the purpose of securing the votes of those who thought that everything which was liberal and free in name was just and proper. (Applause.) We heard some good words, and what did you say to the lands of the colony? If they taxed the lands of the colony, no person would think it worth while to own them. He could tell that gentleman that in giving free selection and taxing the land he would be merely giving with one hand and taking with the other. He would tax all land alike when there were millions of acres of poor character. To tax in all alike would amount in a majority of instances to a speedy confiscation. No doubt that would lead to a redistribution, by which it would get into the hands of another class of persons, who in turn would have to undergo the same process of taxation. Let the doctors look at the results of such a policy, and not be led away by those who wished to cram down their throats free selection, as conferring no benefit upon the people. He was in favour, as he had before stated, of reducing the minimum upset price. The land should be put up for sale by competition, in an open way, for every man to vend his land. Free selection would not give equal right to favour than B. Free selection would no more enable a man to acquire a comfortable subsistence, a good home, or a greater degree of happiness, than voted by ballot, universal suffrage, or any other of those panaceas which had been put forward as cures for all evils, by stupid orators, who sought to carry on their own selfish and ridiculous designs. (Cheers.) He was in favour of a reduction of the upset price, and with that object he once had the honour of introducing a bill for that object, which however, was not passed; but he still entertained the same views upon the matter. He was desirous that the agricultural resources of the colony should be developed, and he gave the preference to agriculture over any other. Such pursuits made a better order of men, healthier, longer lived—in fact, brought into existence a noble peasantry, which the poet had been described as a country's pride. It was highly desirable that such a class should be brought into existence, but it was not to be brought about by free selection, but by the adoption of a protective system, and they must not be brought down by any system of legislation, active or passive, that would tend to reduce them to the same level as persons of the same class are elsewhere. How this could be done would readily occur to many of those present. He was not going to read them a lecture upon protection. He had made no secret of his views on that subject having for years attempted to bring in the suggestion of a policy like that of England. However, he saw that the course he adopted involved such an amount of unpopularity at the time, and its advocacy such up-hill work, that he retired from the pursuit of his object. He believed it was still an unpopular question, and, though he was bound in conscience to state his views, he did not mind in justice to those who brought him forward, and would be happy to realise those hopes, yet he would not persevere in a hopeless endeavour, resting, however, on the conviction, confirmed by the facts of America's success in the same means, that if not adopted this year or next, the time will come when, with one voice, the country would call for the adoption of a protective policy. (Loud cheers.) Now on the subject of education. They must all be aware that, as he had been for the last ten years, he was still a supporter of the National system of education, having for its advocacy, in opposition to the denominational, incurred a great deal of hostility. He thought that in the interior no other system would be practicable, and in towns there might be some modification of the two systems, without doing violence to the sentiments of advocates of either; and should he go into Parliament he should be glad to bring about the union of these two conflicting parties. Another great question was that of State aid to religion, by the constitution of the Church. There were certain large classes of persons who would give up anything to secure the abolition of State aid. His opinions, however, were not so strong or obstinate. It was important that public provision should be made for all classes of religion in the colony—(series of "No," and "Hear, hear") for maintenance, instruction, intelligence, and the class of clergymen in the country. If there was any more than another in which an inefficient man, a scrophulous man, could do injury to the public, it was a clergyman; he had larger powers for good or evil than any other man in the community. It was therefore necessary that he should be an independent agent, not compelled to go in-hand to his constituents, and in favour of the system of State aid. His means; he should be relieved from the obligation to go only in justice to his high and important calling. He knew there were classes of religious men in the country who could appoint and maintain clergymen of the highest character upon the voluntary system; and it might be pointed out that the States had its thirty churches sustained in the same way. But highly respectable as some denominations in this colony might be, they did not form the bulk of the community, which was composed of the members of the Church of England, and of the Church of Rome. And these two religions also was to be found the largest proportion of the poorer people, the lower walks of life, who more greatly needed it, but who by reason of their poverty were least able to give it support. Should he be elected to represent the constituency he would advocate the extension of aid to all religious denominations in the country. This principle was one he had held for a long time upon the question of the use of obtaining votes, nor for such reasons as could alter any opinion he conceived to be right. (Cheers.) [A voice: "What about ascendancy?"] He was the last person in the country who should be called upon for an opinion upon that matter, for when he occupied a responsible position in the Government, it had been his opinion to stand upon the question of ascendancy, with reference to the title of this country, the head of a church, by the members of which he (Mr. Martin) had for years past been bitterly opposed, and although he did not go to the marketplace to let his views be known, he had put his views on record—he stood by the equality of all religions in the colony. He had given it in his opinion that a clergyman, or the member of any religion, was free to adopt or style him by any title of honour he thought proper. (Cheers.) He asked them to contrast this with the opinions the so-called "Liberals" expressed. (Cheers, and uproar). With reference to the public works he did not think it was necessary to go into great detail. From the first moment he entered upon that platform seven years ago, he had devoted his attention to securing a large sum of money for maintenance and repair of the public roads. On one occasion £300,000 was voted for the roads of the colony in proper repair; and though the Government were not sufficiently large minded to go so far as he desired, they conceded £150,000 more than they had ever given before. However, the inadequacy of all that had been yet done was manifestly evident from the disgraceful state in which the roads remained, and if elected, his object would be to bring about an improvement. They had heard it stated that the finances of the country were in a most flourishing condition; that there was £370,000 in the Treasury, and they had called upon the Government to contribute themselves upon this state of things. Now, he thought a little daylight should be let in upon that. It was the duty of the Parliament in every country to support by all means in their power the means of giving the children of that country a liberal education, and to bring that education to the door of every poor man. He would, if elected, give his support to the introduction of any measure tending to accomplish such an object. He had firmly believed that until the whole, or at least the large majority of our youthful countrymen received that education, the colony would be unable to do anything. Mr. Driver had a son, and he was desirous of doing his duty and giving satisfaction to all parties.

[Mr. P. Egan supported the resolution.]

MR. DRIVER FOR EAST SYDNEY.

A MEETING of the electors of East Sydney favourable to the return of Mr. Richard Driver, junior, for that district was held yesterday evening, at the Star Hotel. The meeting was convened for seven o'clock; at a few minutes to eight, there being then about thirty persons present, on the motion of Mr. N. Robinson.

Alderman WILLIAMS was called to the chair, and made a few observations, in introducing Mr. Driver, who was not only a native of the colony, but the son of a man of wealth and position, the qualifications requisite for the representation of the views and interests of his fellow-countrymen in the forthcoming Parliament. (Cheers.) He had known Mr. Driver for some years, and had always considered him an honest and intelligent young man, but from the absence of those faculties which made him a scrophulous man, could do injury to the public, it was a scrophulous man; he had larger powers for good or evil than any other man in the community. It was therefore necessary that he should be an independent agent, not compelled to go in-hand to his constituents, and in favour of the system of State aid. His means; he should be relieved from the obligation to go only in justice to his high and important calling. He knew there were classes of religious men in the country who could appoint and maintain clergymen of the highest character upon the voluntary system; and it might be pointed out that the States had its thirty churches sustained in the same way. But highly respectable as some denominations in this colony might be, they did not form the bulk of the community, which was composed of the members of the Church of England, and of the Church of Rome. And these two religions also was to be found the largest proportion of the poorer people, the lower walks of life, who more greatly needed it, but who by reason of their poverty were least able to give it support. Should he be elected to represent the constituency he would advocate the extension of aid to all religious denominations in the country. This principle was one he had held for a long time upon the question of the use of obtaining votes, nor for such reasons as could alter any opinion he conceived to be right. (Cheers.) [A voice: "What about ascendancy?"] He was the last person in the country who should be called upon for an opinion upon that matter, for when he occupied a responsible position in the Government, it had been his opinion to stand upon the question of ascendancy, with reference to the title of this country, the head of a church, by the members of which he (Mr. Martin) had for years past been bitterly opposed, and although he did not go to the marketplace to let his views be known, he had put his views on record—he stood by the equality of all religions in the colony. He had given it in his opinion that a clergyman, or the member of any religion, was free to adopt or style him by any title of honour he thought proper. (Cheers.) He asked them to contrast this with the opinions the so-called "Liberals" expressed. (Cheers, and uproar). With reference to the public works he did not think it was necessary to go into great detail. From the first moment he entered upon that platform seven years ago, he had devoted his attention to securing a large sum of money for maintenance and repair of the public roads. On one occasion £300,000 was voted for the roads of the colony in proper repair; and though the Government were not sufficiently large minded to go so far as he desired, they conceded £150,000 more than they had ever given before. However, the inadequacy of all that had been yet done was manifestly evident from the disgraceful state in which the roads remained, and if elected, his object would be to bring about an improvement. They had heard it stated that the finances of the country were in a most flourishing condition; that there was £370,000 in the Treasury, and they had called upon the Government to contribute themselves upon this state of things. Now, he thought a little daylight should be let in upon that. It was the duty of the Parliament in every country to support by all means in their power the means of giving the children of that country a liberal education, and to bring that education to the door of every poor man. He would, if elected, give his support to the introduction of any measure tending to accomplish such an object. He had firmly believed that until the whole, or at least the large majority of our youthful countrymen received that education, the colony would be unable to do anything. Mr. Driver had a son, and he was desirous of doing his duty and giving satisfaction to all parties.

[Mr. P. Egan supported the resolution.]

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, and it was carried unanimously. From the first moment he entered upon that platform seven years ago, he had devoted his attention to securing a large sum of money for maintenance and repair of the public roads. On one occasion £300,000 was voted for the roads of the colony in proper repair; and though the Government were not sufficiently large minded to go so far as he desired, they conceded £150,000 more than they had ever given before. However, the inadequacy of all that had been yet done was manifestly evident from the disgraceful state in which the roads remained, and if elected, his object would be to bring about an improvement. They had heard it stated that the finances of the country were in a most flourishing condition; that there was £370,000 in the Treasury, and they had called upon the Government to contribute themselves upon this state of things. Now, he thought a little daylight should be let in upon that. It was the duty of the Parliament in every country to support by all means in their power the means of giving the children of that country a liberal education, and to bring that education to the door of every poor man. He would, if elected, give his support to the introduction of any measure tending to accomplish such an object. He had firmly believed that until the whole, or at least the large majority of our youthful countrymen received that education, the colony would be unable to do anything. Mr. Driver had a son, and he was desirous of doing his duty and giving satisfaction to all parties.

[Mr. P. Egan supported the resolution.]

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. C. Currie proposed, "That this meeting form itself a committee for the purpose of ensuring the election of Mr. Richard Driver."

Mr. Duxie seconded the resolution, which was thereupon put from the chair and carried unanimously.

The usual compliment was paid to, and acknowledged by the Chairman; after which the meeting broke up.

CANTERBURY ELECTION.

A MEETING of the friends and supporters of Samuel Lyons was held at the Canterbury Inn, Canterbury, on Wednesday evening last, in pursuance of an advertisement appearing in the *Herald* of that day, when Mr. Hartshorn being voted the chair, that resolution was moved upon Mr. Lyons to explain his political principles. Mr. Lyons did at some length, and concluded by assuring his audience, to answer any question that the electors might wish to put to him. Mr. Williams and Mr. Davis having interrogated Mr. Lyons upon several matters, it was

then proposed by Mr. Walsh, and seconded by Mr. Jones, "That, having heard Mr. Samuel Lyons' political principles, and believing in his disinterested motives, we, the friends and supporters of Mr. Lyons, do hereby resolve to make him a fit and proper person to represent this constituency in the reformed Parliament." Carried by a large majority. Mr. Davis then addressed the electors, but his observations being distasteful to the majority of the electors, his remarks were interrupted by much confusion and noise, which the chairman in vain endeavoured to quell. It was then decided to adjourn the meeting of the electors, and adjourned the language and the premises and conclusions of the manifesto. He next addressed the meeting on the question of deferred payments defining what they were, and showing that they worked well in America. He finally warned them once more not to trust themselves again in the hands of those who would move heaven and earth to retain their position, and so down amidst loud and continuous cheering.

Mr. G. C. Reid seconded the motion, alluding as he did to the cause of delay, &c., at the commencement of the meeting.

A call was then made for Mr. G. U. Alley, of Kaimana, and Mr. Heddman, claiming the right to speak, for the purpose of submitting and approving the principles of the manifesto, and the former, who had been up to that time the only speaker, did so.

He advised that the said principles should form the basis of a reformed Land Bill. At first owing, as it was understood, to some informality or other, a considerable delay occurred before the commencement of proceedings, in consequence of which the attendance was at first very thin, not more than fifty persons being present when the chair was taken by Mr. Alexander. He then addressed the meeting, and, from time to time, the meeting received a large accession of numbers; and long before the business was concluded the hall and galleries were three parts full.

The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings by calling upon the secretary, Mr. G. C. Reid, to read the advertisement under which the meeting had been convened. He did so, and the CHAIRMAN made a few brief and appropriate remarks. They were there that night to demonstrate what really were the principles of the Land League of New South Wales, and to do it in such a manner as to let their country friends know what they were doing here. Sydney. It was a meeting called for the protection of the wool, &c., exported from the colony, but the confusion and difficulty with which his observations were generally received prevented him from being very clear or intelligible. He then called upon Mr. Macintosh to speak, and the latter did so, having been called for by Mr. Alexander. Mr. Macintosh advocated a tax upon the wool, &c., exported from the colony, but the confusion and difficulty with which his observations were generally received prevented him from being very clear or intelligible. He then called upon Mr. Jones to speak, and the latter did so, having been called for by Mr. Alexander. Mr. Jones advised that the meeting should be adjourned to the next evening, and the CHAIRMAN agreed to do so.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed to the electors

to move the first resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried as follows:

"That, in the opinion of the electors,

the present system of land tenure is

unjust, and that

it is injurious to

the colony.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed to the electors

to move the second resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried as follows:

"That, in the opinion of the electors,

the present system of land tenure is

unjust, and that

it is injurious to

the colony.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed to the electors

to move the third resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried as follows:

"That, in the opinion of the electors,

the present system of land tenure is

unjust, and that

it is injurious to

the colony.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed to the electors

to move the fourth resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried as follows:

"That, in the opinion of the electors,

the present system of land tenure is

unjust, and that

it is injurious to

the colony.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed to the electors

to move the fifth resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried as follows:

"That, in the opinion of the electors,

the present system of land tenure is

unjust, and that

it is injurious to

the colony.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed to the electors

to move the sixth resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried as follows:

"That, in the opinion of the electors,

the present system of land tenure is

unjust, and that

it is injurious to

the colony.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed to the electors

to move the seventh resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried as follows:

"That, in the opinion of the electors,

the present system of land tenure is

unjust, and that

it is injurious to

the colony.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed to the electors

to move the eighth resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried as follows:

"That, in the opinion of the electors,

the present system of land tenure is

unjust, and that

it is injurious to

the colony.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed to the electors

to move the ninth resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried as follows:

"That, in the opinion of the electors,

the present system of land tenure is

unjust, and that

it is injurious to

the colony.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed to the electors

to move the tenth resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried as follows:

TO JOHN BAYLEY DARVALI, Esquire, Q.C.
Sir.—We, the under-signed electors of the
electorate of the Hawkesbury, having the fullest confidence
in your political integrity, and desirous to serve you in
the nomination as one of the candidates for the representation
of our constituency in the ensuing Legislative Assembly;
and to prevent your so doing, we pledge ourselves to
use every honest endeavour to secure your election.

E. Fitzgerald, M.L.C.
William Walker
John Schofield
Edward Hart
David Wetherell
Thomas Tebbutt
Richard Edwards
James Asrough, J.P.
Thomas Arnalde
James Mills
Thomas Cross
William Jones
Robert Hobbs
John Wodrow
Charles Dyer
Thomas Chaseling
John Brown
Thomas Grano
James Vaughan
Peter Horn
Henry Butterworth
William Townshend
John Gillam
William Pendergast
John Hutton
James Mills
John Roberts
William Hopkins, jun.
James Cunningham
Robert Smith
Andrews
John Quinn
Thomas W. Chapman
James Winter
John A. Currie
William with
John Battsworth
Francis Simon
George M. Pitt
John Barker
John Birmingham
Joseph Fairs
John Wood
William Williams
Patrick Tanneen
Robert Campbell
Edward O'Grady
James Kippen
Thomas Horton
George Brown
Joseph Hale
Richard Mason
James Dunton
James Willlow
Thomas Phillips
Charles Tappon
Thomas H. Hart
David Horton
John Alcock
Thomas Cameron
Robert Arnett
Benjamin Skinner
Joseph Davis
James Gallagher
Edward Hayes
Charles Tapton
Daniel Cunnane
John Geeson
James Strachan
James Roberts
John Maxwell
John Owen
Michael Ford
John Ridge
Thomas Watt
George G. all
Tom French
John Spears
Edward Davis
Henry Greenrees
James Simplici
John Smith
James Smith
Charles Philips
Joseph Ward
Richard Boucher
James Norris

To the Electors of the Hawkesbury,
Gentlemen.—I thank you sincerely for the very gratifying
assurance of your confidence in my desire at all times
to serve you, and for your generous offer of support. My
political friends are well known; but, before the day of
nomination, I purpose having a conference with you, when I will fully explain to you my views on the govern-
ment of this colony. If my opinions meet with your con-
currence, and you confer on me the honour of being your
candidate, I shall be greatly pleased to do my best to promote the
local interests of your friends, and to defend and support good government. I beg you to consider that if, after receiving from me any explanation that you may
require, you should desire to withdraw from me your sup-
port, I shall hold you absolutely released from any promise
the fulfilment of which would be equally painful to you.
I remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
J. B. DAHVALL.

Hawkesbury, May 18.

TO GEORGE LORD, Esq., M.L.A., Sydney.—Sir.
We, the under-signed electors of the District of the
Bogong, being desirous to have you returned to be placed in
nomination as a candidate at the forthcoming election to represent
our interests in the Legislative Assembly, do hereby
recommend to you, when you receive my letter, to nominate you
when I will fully explain to you my views on the govern-
ment of this colony.

If my opinions meet with your con-
currence, and you confer on me the honour of being your
candidate, I shall be greatly pleased to do my best to promote the
local interests of your friends, and to defend and support good government.

I beg you to consider that if, after receiving from me any explanation that you may
require, you should desire to withdraw from me your sup-
port, I shall hold you absolutely released from any promise
the fulfilment of which would be equally painful to you.

I remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
CHRISTOPHER MCRAE.

Parramatta, May 2nd, 1859.

ANNELEN, Esq., J. P.—Dear Sir,
I am under-signed elector of the Police District of Eden, in
the Electoral District of Eden, beg to tender you our
confidence in you for your sufficiency and integrity in
our cause in view of the fact that I am a member of the
district, and in the reformed Parliament, I most cordially
respond to your call, and feel proud that my conduct and principles generally have merited your approbation. My
principal object is to request you to present my name to you
in my own right, and to give you my full support, and to
elect me as your representative. You may depend upon me
that I will fulfil my duty to the best of my power, and to the
best of my ability, and to the satisfaction of the public.

In the event of your agreeing to my request, we plead
to you to use our best exertions to secure your return.

Your past Parliamentary career has been all that we
could wish, and needs no further eulogy from us.

I remain, dear Sir, in the hope that my past services
will meet with your approval.

We are, Sir, your obedient servant,
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.

[Here follow the signatures of 119 electors.]

18th April, 1859.

To Robert Johnson Boston, Esq., J. P., Charles Bay
Hines, Esq., J. P., Elizur Price, Esq., J. P., John Smith,
Esq., J. P., James McDonald, Esq., and the
other gentlemen signing the above.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your flattering re-
quest, and I assure you that I will do my best to fulfil it.

It is difficult for me to find time for my past services
to secure your return.

We are, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. LORD.

Sydney, April 26th.

TO WILLIAM V. WILLY, Esq.—Sir.
The undersigned elector of West Camden, being fully satisfied with the
course pursued by you in the late Parliament, take the earliest opportunity of requesting you to allow yourself to be put in nomination as one of our representatives in the
upcoming election, and to give us the opportunity to use our utmost
efforts to secure your return.

(Here follow 406 signatures.)

Chambers, Elizabeth-street, 17th May, 1859.

Gentlemen—I have to acknowledge, with pride and gratification, the very satisfactory requisition which has just
been placed in my hands.

As my views on most of the great subjects of the day
are tolerably familiar to you, and as moreover I intend to
devote myself entirely throughout the colony, I
my present object is only to declare myself a candidate in
accordance with your wishes.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
WILLIAM V. WILLY.

To the 406 gentlemen signing the requisition.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NEWTOWN.—The
write for the election of members to serve in the New
South Wales Parliament, I beg to offer myself a
candidate for your suffrages.

I would support a liberal policy in the management of
the waste lands of the colony, including the allowance of
free selection after survey at a fixed price, but at the same
time I would uphold, and have performed, their integrity,
and all the other objects which are now in view by the Government,
or in force relating to those lands.

The question of Education is one that should, at an early
period, engage the attention of the New Parliament, and I
would support any reasonable scheme that would diffuse
education among all classes, believe the "National
System" to be the most calculated to effect that object, but
I would be prepared to vote for the maintenance of the
Denominational schools in large towns, that parents might,
if they choose, have their children instructed by teachers
of their own religion.

I would enforce a system of strict economy in all departments
of the Government, taking care, however, that so far
as lays in my power all servants of the Government should
receive ample remuneration for the service performed.

I consider that the sum of the Legislative Council
should be elective, the nominated one clearly not possessing
the confidence of the people.

I would advocate the extension of railways and the main-
tenance in proper order of the main roads of the colony.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

Native Ceylon Coffee

Curacao Coffee

Sassafras Oil.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex General Wyndham, Waterloo, and Leveson.

BOWDEN and **THRELKELD** will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, half past 11 o'clock,
4 bags native Ceylon coffee, slightly damaged
3 ditto ditto, much ditto
11 cases currants, more or less damaged
23 ditto, each 1 dozen, quartz salt oil
77 cases, each 1 dozen, quartz salt oil
10 ditto currants
3 ditto macaroni and vermicelli.
Terms at sale.

Prime Limerick Pork.

THIS DAY.

BOWDEN and **THRELKELD** will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 barrels prime Limerick pork.
Terms at sale.

GREAT SALE OF EASTERN PRODUCE.

The Entire cargo of the Amilia Brillat, from Batavia.
For Positive Sale,
At the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY next,
27th May, at 11 o'clock.

The finest selected shipments of White Crystals, Light Counter, and Muscovado ever imported into this market, the whole having been selected with great care by one of the best judges of the requirements of the colonial markets.

The especial attention of grocers, stockkeepers, country buyers, shippers, speculators, and the trade generally is particularly directed to the above well-selected parcel of white sugar, light counter, and Muscovado sugars, samples of which will be on view three days prior to sale.

Purchasers are assured that the Amilia Brillat was the only vessel loading when she comes up to the time of her departure from Batavia, which is ten days later than the last vessel that arrived at this port. And that no sugars can be had at any price in the Eastern ports before the new crop arrives, which cannot be brought into this market for four months to come.

BOWDEN and **THRELKELD** are instructed by the importers to submit for unreserved sale at auction, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.

The entire cargo of the Amilia Brillat, just arrived from Batavia, with the finest selected shipment of white crystal and light counter sugars ever seen in this market, comprising—

80 bags fresh grocers' sugar

24 bags white table rice

70 bags coffee

150 bundles rattans.

Full particulars of which will appear to-morrow's issue.

Samples will be on view three days prior to sale.

Preliminary.

GREAT SALE OF EASTERN PRODUCE.

The Entire cargo of the Hesperia arrived from Batavia.

For Positive Sale,

At the City Mart, FRIDAY next, the 27th May, at 11 o'clock.

Most important to Grocers, Stockkeepers, Country Buyers, Shippers, Speculators, and the Trade generally, 6360 bags White Counter and Muscovado Sugars 175 bags White Table Rice 160 bags Pepper 5 Cases Finest Nutmegs 1 Case Mace 200 bags Fine Coffee 27 bags Fine Tea 2000 bags Rattans.

The especial attention of Country Buyers, Grocers, Shippers, Speculators, and the Trade generally, is particularly directed to the above well-selected parcel of the light counter and Muscovado sugars, Rice, Pepper, Spices, &c., the whole of which will be for positive sale, in lots to suit convenience of purchasers.

Terms, liberal, sale.

BOWDEN and **THRELKELD** have been favoured with instructions from E. M. Sayers, Esq., to sell, by auction, at the City Mart, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.

The entire cargo of superior grocers' sugars, rice, coffee, pepper, mace, nutmegs, cloves, rattans, &c., full particulars of which will appear in to-morrow's issue.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

By order of the Mortgagors.

Residue of the old White Swan Inn, George-street, Queen's Wharf, and the stores occupied by Messrs. Lincken and Co., having about six years to run.

The lease can be inspected, and further particulars obtained, at the Rooms.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

By order of the Mortgagors.

Two remarkably neat Verandah Cottages, in William-street, immediately at the rear of Mr. Shepherd's grocery store, in Pitt-street.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, MONDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock.

All pieces of land, having 30 feet frontage to William-street, Herdfern, at its junction with Wall-street, with a depth of 100 feet, extending to a lane with two weatherboard cottages erected thereon, containing several verandahs and three and four rooms, with good yard, well water, &c., at the rear.

These are two neat garden cottages, with pretty gardens, both front and back. They adjoin Mr. Clemens's property, and are divided by a lane from that of Mr. Shepherd. The purchaser will have the benefit of the garden, and is invited to inspect them prior to the sale, for they are completed and finished in a style that will bear scrutiny.

Terms at sale.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
By order of the Mortgagors.

Fresh block of land, fronting the Botany Road, a few yards from the first Botany toll-bar, and running back to Botany street, to which it also has a frontage, and the premises erected thereon, consisting of Two Brick-built Verandah Cottages, on Botany Road, and a large Weatherboard cottage, in Botany-street.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received positive instructions from the mortgagee, to sell by public auction, without reserve, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, MONDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock.

All pieces of land, having 30 feet frontage to William-street, Herdfern, at its junction with Wall-street, with a depth of 100 feet, extending to a lane with two weatherboard cottages erected thereon, containing several verandahs and three and four rooms, and a large weatherboard cottage in Botany-street, containing five rooms.

The above are well-known pieces of the property of Mr. Johnson; and, from his position in the centre of the populous district, and fronting two main thoroughfares, the purchaser can with confidence commit it to the care of a good agent, for a fair price.

It will be noticed that this fresh block is situated on the boundary of the city, and is thereby free from all rates and taxes.

For further particulars, apply at the Rooms.

COOKEE.

Three choice sites, containing several three acres, two miles from the city, and one acre.

MIDDLE HARBOUR.

Forty-six acres, most romantically situated, fronting a fresh-water creek running into Sugar Loaf Bay.

Title—Grant to the present vendor from the Crown.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock.

The following valuable freehold properties—
Lot 1, section 11, containing 3 acres, and 1 quarter, fronting Dudley-street, and Melody street, and adjoining the property of D. E. Esq.,

Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 11, containing 2 acres, situated immediately at the junction of Dudley and Mount streets.

Lot 10 and 11 of section 11, containing one acre, at the corner of Carr and Brook streets.

* On reference to the Government plan these parcels of land will be found to occupy first-rate positions, and to be well suited for the attention of the admirers of beautiful suburbs.

Lot 2—MIDDLE HARBOUR—46 acres of land, being 2 miles from the Waterfalls, being lots 2, 3, and 4, as per Government plan.

* This fine block of land is the property of Messrs. Bligh and French, and consists of gently sloping well-bermed land, most delightfully situated.

Plans on view at the Rooms.

BLUES POINT, NORTH SHORE,
POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.

By order of the Mortgagors.

CHURCHILL'S HOTEL, North Shore.

The whole of this Magnificent Property, subdivided into Villa Sites and Building Allotments, and also all the various improvements, viz.—

CHURCHILL'S HOTEL, BLUES INN, GARR'S SHOP, HENRY & GOLDEN ERA STORE, and PAGE'S SHOP, fronting the Lane Cove Road, opposite Captain Brown's well-known property.

P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from the Mortgagor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 20th June.

The whole of this beautifully situated freehold property known as CHURCHILL'S HOTEL, BLUES POINT, NORTH SHORE, extending from the Lane Cove Road, has been re-surveyed and subdivided by Mr. Wells, and the allotments and different sizes, many of which have WATERFRONTAGE to the Bay, have been laid out with great judgment.

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